

# GRAND RAPIDS HERALD

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Fair and warmer today.

## VIOLATION OF CUSTOMS.

Customs has acquired in a method of choosing presidential electors established seventy years ago. Customs may be changed by the will of the people, and it is the only way in which they can be changed without danger. Individuals, communities and legislative bodies may violate customs, but they cannot change them, unless the people so will. The Miner bill is in violation of an established custom. The New York scheme is in violation of an established custom. Neither the one nor the other was the result of an expression of the people. Both are nefarious and both are hurtful. The one depreciates the value of a vote. The other ignores it. Can partisanship go further? Rights and customs are set aside, the people's will is treated with contempt and ignorant or corrupt legislatures, unmindful of consequences, assume the powers of dictators. If the action of these two states was purely a local affair, it might be glossed over, but the effect will be far-reaching. It will bring to the surface the same feeling which obtained before the war, and will lead to a reign of corruption and strife which ought at all hazards to be avoided.

## FOOL AND FLIRT.

The murder of Gower Robinson by Lieutenant Hetherington has developed some features altogether unique and uncommon to affairs of this kind. For instance, the wife appeared in society immediately after the shooting, and while her husband was awaiting trial for murder. This was heartless. The dying lothario acknowledged the justice of his fate for having brought dishonor upon his slayer. This was candidly noble. The husband, after being acquitted, wired his wife's family that "Beatie is vindicated." Beatie's father now appears before the public saying, "Lieutenant Hetherington and my daughter have settled all differences, and are now happier than ever before." This finale indicates the one to be a vengeful fool, and the other a heartless coquette.

## ANOTHER EXCLUSION.

There has been reported in the senate a substitute to the Geary exclusion bill reported from the house. The senate bill provides for a re-enactment of the present law modified in some unimportant particulars. Mildly just as the senate bill is, it is not likely to quiet the trepidations of those eminent journalists who fear to provoke China. They ought not to forget, however, that any exclusion bill, no matter how mild its provisions may be, cannot conceal the animus which prompts it. If exclusion is the remedy, then let it be drastic enough to accomplish its purpose. A pill sugar coated is none the less a pill. If it is detrimental to the interests of any considerable class to admit Chinese labor, then Chinese labor should be excluded. If the morale of any community is lowered by the admission of the Chinese, then they should be excluded. If on the contrary these objections do not exist, then an exclusion bill is an insult which may provoke but ought not to lead to serious trouble.

## PRICE OF SILVER.

The moment free silver was defeated in the house certain papers began to publish statements to the effect that this mine or that mine—always at a distance—was preparing to shut down, because of the defeat of free silver and the low price of the commodity, "throwing hundreds of men out of employment." The purpose, of course, was to make political capital, but the end was not gained, for as promptly came denials from mine operators from all over the mining states. To be sure, silver is very low, lower than ever before known, but mine owners know, even if politicians do not, that it is not the result of the failure of free coinage in congress. The low price of the commodity is due to the situation abroad and largely to the manipulation of silver at home. The price is lamentably low, but there is every prospect that it will soon go higher and reach its normal figure.

## CENSUS REPORT NUMBER 175.

Census bulletin No. 175, showing population by color, sex and general nativity of group No. 1 of the North Atlantic division, which comprises the New England states, or Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, shows a total population of 4,700,745, an increase over 1880 of 490,216, or a gain of 17.31 per cent. Of the total population divided as to sex, there are 2,313,735 males, an increase over 1880 of 335,032, or a gain of 16.18 per cent, and 2,386,990 females, an increase during the decade of 355,184, or a gain of 16.34 per cent. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut show an excess of females over males amounting to 33,561, while the excess of males over females in Maine and Vermont is only 10,336. The population divided as to native and foreign-born shows 3,545,406 native-born, an increase over 1880 of 341,469, or a gain of 10.02

per cent. Of foreign-born there are 1,155,339, an increase during the decade of 348,727, or a gain of 43.94 per cent. Vermont excepted, all the New England states show a marked increase of foreign-born persons. The colored population, including not only the African, but the Chinese, Japanese and Indians, is so inconsiderable—amounting to only 47,554, or a trifle over 1 per cent of the whole, that an analysis is not required. There are in the New England states 1,367,563 persons of a school age from 5 to 20 years. The increase during the decade was 155,132, or a gain of 12.59 per cent. Maine and Vermont alone showing a decrease. Of the aggregate native white population, 2,435,792 were born to native parents and 1,079,799 were born to foreign-born parents. There are 1,018,744 males between the ages of 18 and 44 subject to military duty. The whole number of males of voting age is given at 1,410,197, an increase of 23,17 per cent over 1880. Of the whole population 15.91 per cent do not speak the English language.

## MORTGAGE TAX LAW.

Metaphorically speaking the squabbling legislature put its foot in it every time it opened its mouth. Not content with the Miner law, which gave it notoriety, it enacted the mortgage tax law, and then sat complacently back and waited for the plaudits of the people. In California the mortgage tax law, of which the Michigan law is an exact counterpart, did just what any person with ordinary intelligence might have expected it to do, and today California borrowers are paying 2 per cent more on loans than was exacted before the law was enacted. Can Michigan show a better result? Is it not a fact that money lenders are the only people who profit by this law? The prime consideration for loaning money is interest and no man will loan until assured he is receiving as interest a per cent sufficient not only to cover all charges but to afford a profit.

PRESIDENTIAL boomlets may be likened to the little rivulets caused by a summer's shower. They rise, sweep hurriedly through narrow ruts, and for a moment assume an evanescent importance. At their height they are utilized by ambitious men in the one case and in the other by small boys, both amuse themselves with miniature power. For a day or perhaps an hour they are thus amused, when under the warm rays of a mightier influence they fade from sight. Seldom do they reveal a president or an Isaac Watts.

AN American named Phyle of New York, who has been spending the winter in Nice, was mistaken for an Italian murderer named Bartholomei, arrested, handcuffed and followed by a heaving crowd, calling out voila l'assassin, (here is the murderer), was taken before the police commissioner, where explanations were made and a much incensed American released. This Phyle will not whistle melodiously of his Nice visit.

NOW COMES a Philadelphia man with the horrible report that oysters often have consumption and spread the disease. This must be an attempt to bear the market now that the demand for the most popular variety of sea food is slackening with the approach of spring. However, with oysters at from 50 to 75 cents a quart—"liquid" quart—consumption from this cause will not become alarmingly prevalent in Grand Rapids.

GROVER CLEVELAND cannot easily be induced to leave his idol of "tariff reform." In his Providence speech he called it "the shibboleth of the democracy and the test of loyalty to the people's cause." So long as Grover can keep the people under the impression that "tariff reform" is the main issue before the people his chances for securing the nomination improve.

THE Indiana has arrived at her dock at Philadelphia. Her return trip was tempestuous, but her captain's heart was light and he proudly displayed many souvenirs, evidencing the gratitude of Russia for the relief sent. The most striking souvenir was sent by the czar, a plain meal cake having affixed on its top a silver salt cellar, indicative of "salt and bread," or good will.

At Hillsboro, Tex., T. A. Gooding was beaten so frightfully by Albert Rodgers that it is feared he will die. The beating was administered because of an article published in a local paper, which it has since been established Gooding did not write. Personal reflections often have only malice as a basis and ought always to be avoided.

How splendidly the Hill bubble appeared when first inflated. Flushing the colors of the rainbow it grew in size until it challenged the admiration of all. With unappeased ambition he continued to pour into it a stream of buoyant gas. Hope grew with its growth, and—it is burst now.

THE California astronomical society of San Francisco made Andrew Carnegie a member of the society on his recent visit. He is now expected to make them a present of \$25,000.

THE scratch of a favorite dog on the back of the hand, barely drawing blood, induced blood poisoning and resulted in the death of "Deacon" Ayers of Manchester.

MATHEMATICS and love are the two great inspirers of readable articles. The first is a mischievous braider, the second often little more than fulsome flattery.

JURIST LAMAN'S ill health is attributed to his fondness for reading, which he indulges in to an unwarranted excess.

factions, are slashing rates in a style that makes those intending to go south smile very complacently.

COLONEL ROBERT G. INGERSOLL weighs 231 pounds but this will not make him the strongest man for the presidency.

COMMODORE HENRY BRUCE, now 90, is the oldest living naval officer in the world.

EXPERIMENTAL electric cars have attained a speed of 120 miles per hour.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Chas. A. Gardner, the singing and dancing German comedian, will present his new play, "Captain Karl," at Powers' this afternoon and evening. Mr. Gardner has a clean play, one that particularly appeals to the ladies and children. He has often appeared here, and his methods are pleasing and entertaining. He has a new list of songs, and the costumes used have been imported from Germany.

Seats are now on sale at Redmond's for "The Fast Mail," which opens tomorrow night. It is a melodrama, full of incidents, realism and excitement.

There will be a matinee at Smith's today, and a change of bill is promised for next week.

## BITTEN BY A DOG.

A Little Boy Badly Injured by an Ugly St. Bernard.

George Pierson, a little son of John Pierson of No. 597 Broadway avenue, was terribly bitten Thursday evening by a large St. Bernard dog belonging to Mrs. M. A. Bissell. The boy was thrown down by the brute and his leg was terribly lacerated, the animal shaking him like a rat. Mrs. Bissell summoned two surgeons to attend the boy and it was found necessary to take several stitches to close the wound. She also procured a nurse from St. Mark's hospital to take care of the boy and she will pay all expenses incurred by his illness. The dog was killed.

## Rear End Collision.

A rear end collision at the south end of the G. R. & I. yards yesterday afternoon delayed incoming trains nearly an hour and a half. The local freight ran into the caboose of freight train No. 12, smashing the caboose and jamming the cars together, and thereby straining some of the iron work. The engine was damaged, the wheel being knocked from under the tank.

## Remembered the "Prints."

Just as "30" had been passed in at THE HERALD news room this morning a corpulent gentleman bearing a large basket entered and invited the tired competitors to "have supper." It proved to be a most excellent and inviting lunch, sent by the proprietor of the Board of Trade restaurant.

## WASHINGTON GIRLS.

Comely Maidens Who Reside in the National Capital.

"What a lot of pretty girls there are this winter, and so many new ones!" was often remarked during the past season in Washington. "Where did they all come from?"

A good many of them came out of the schoolrooms, and if not born in the capital city had spent most of their lives in it. All through December, which was



MISS L. H. ARMSTRONG.

fair and smiling, as if it knew what was going on, one bud after another took her place among the flowers already blooming in society's fair garden. Never were known so many beautiful "buds" and elegant balls before the opening of the regular season, and several of the buds did not get out until way into January. For awhile it seemed as if all the girls were tall and dark, but now and then a little blond beauty would pop out and join the others in having "such a lovely time," and I think it's perfectly delightful to watch them while every thing is so fresh and new to them. I was glad, too, at the end of the season, which was a long and busy one, to see them looking much less tired and worn than I have noticed girls doing at the close of some other seasons.

Let me tell you of some of these beautiful maidens.

Leonore Holt Armstrong is a daughter of Mrs. General Noah L. Jeffries and a direct descendant of Sir John Holt, the eminent English jurist, who for the ten years preceding his death, in 1709, was chief justice of the queen's bench. Miss Armstrong is one of the tiny buds, slight and graceful, with large, violet eyes, wavy, golden brown



MISS MARY H. HOUGH.

hair and exquisite complexion. She has a very pretty mouth, and a sweet smile reveals perfect teeth. She can whistle like a bird without in the least detracting her features, but is very shy about displaying this accomplishment, even in the family circle. She plays the piano well too.

Miss Mary Ruth Hough is another beautiful girl. Her father is descended from one of the Crusaders, but is such an independent American that he thinks

it unnecessary to talk about family. All the same, a real "coat of arms"—with the Crusader's scullion shell—is something to be proud of. Her mother belongs to the Campbell, of the ancient house of Argyll, so Miss Hough is a sort of cousin of Queen Victoria's daughter, the Princess Louise. Personally Miss Hough is lovely enough to dispense with family honors. She is of medium height and good figure, has bright brown wavy hair, blue eyes and pretty pink and white complexion. She is as clever as she is pretty. Her water color sketches are very good, and she paints beautifully on china. She is her mother's right hand in household matters.



MISS MARY CUYLER.

ters, and can get up a lunch or dinner to tempt an epicure. She will marry, some time next year, the good looking son of Representative Dalsell, of Pennsylvania. Her most intimate girl friend is Miss Bea Dalsell, sister of her fiancé, who has been out a couple of seasons, and is a fair and accomplished girl with light brown hair, but back rather plainly from the fair brow, dark gray eyes and clear, pale complexion. Miss Dalsell is also very clever in china painting, is a fine musician and a graceful and daring rider.

"Who is that beautiful girl?" was often asked during the season about Miss Mary Cuyler, who passed the winter in Washington with her mother, from whom it is plain to see she gets her good looks. Her father, Captain James Wayne Cuyler, United States army, was a native of the District of Columbia. Her mother was Miss Holten, of Milwaukee. Mrs. Cuyler has a beautiful home at Morristown, N. J., but has been abroad a good deal with her daughter, who was educated chiefly in Paris, where she studied singing with La Grange. Miss Cuyler is rather tall and well shaped, has golden brown hair, lovely brown eyes, pale, creamy complexion and a sweet voice. She expects to go to London this spring and to be "presented." She will be worth looking at when she is.

JULIETTE M. BARRETT.

## WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

This First Paragraph Is Written For Men to Read.

Of course gentlemen do not make slighting remarks about women in offices with the intention of doing them any harm. But in New York particularly if a woman is obliged to go away from home daily to serve in an office of any kind, always there are men ready to impute unworthy actions to her. She may be a patient teller, putting her whole life in her work, supporting two or three other people with her little wages, and leading the life of an ascetic so far as any social enjoyment is concerned, yet even then she shall not escape. There are not wanting men who will leer and roll their eyes when her name is mentioned, and hint that women who work in offices are no better than they should be. It is one of the most galling and cruel of the many cruel affronts women who strive to earn an honest living must put up with. Men, for shame! Do you suppose that women toil in offices or at home for choice? Would you, any of you, work day in and day out merely for the fun of it, especially when you ran the risk of having your name bandied about on the tongues of persons whose minds are so full of dishonorable imaginings that they can scarcely comprehend how anybody can be clean in thought? Men, manly men and true, I ask you to set your foot down crushing upon this mean talk about women in offices. There are relatively as many good girls and women in offices as out of them. The fact that a lady serves in an office makes her neither more nor less the lady than she was before. I recall at this moment a woman, splendidly equipped intellectually, whose literary productions had borne the test of twenty years' appearance in the same publication, one who had supported her mother all that time, and yet dignified youths a dozen years younger than she was did not hesitate to circulate freely vile slanders about her. This, too, I beg you to remember: It is a world of change. No man knows how soon his own wife, daughter or sister may be called on to earn her living in an office.

The Hebrew Journal says this, "It is one of the worst misfortunes of women that falsehood is not as a rule considered a dishonor among them." Of course the gentlemen on the editorial staff of THE JOURNAL speak here of their own wives, mothers, sisters and lady friends, but it is unfair to the rest of the sex.

Paris has one woman chemist, Mile. Le Clere, who passed a first class examination.

The leading life insurance companies have established a woman's department, in which women may have their lives insured on the same terms as men. These companies have placed at the head of the new department, in their agencies in the Pacific states, Mrs. James Neil, of California, and they pay her \$10,000 a year. This is probably the largest salary received by any woman in the business world.

A paragraph in the New York Recorder gives some facts which show that women have made so mean record in the field of invention, where it has been charged that they have no power at all. But somehow, I cannot tell why it is, women have never had credit for what they accomplished in inventing. We find that spinning, engraving and the straw hat and bonnet industry were all the product of women's brains in the beginning. Catherine Littlefield Greene invented the cotton gin and her husband got the credit of it. The Burden shoe machine, which saved \$60,000,000 in fourteen years, was devised by Mrs. Burden. Mrs. Manning, of Plainfield, N. J., perfected the best reaper and mower now

in use. A woman has also made a capital street sweeper out of something else than the skirt of her own gown. Mrs. Mather invented the deep sea telegraph. Tell people these facts when you hear them say women have no inventive genius.

"When a woman looks for employment she looks first into the most crowded avenues. The way in which she will find success is not there. It is along a little unsuspected byway which opens just beside her," says Eleanor Kirk's idea.

James H. Fish, for many years official stenographer of the New York supreme court, says it is easier to find a first class stenographic clerk among young women than among young men. A prominent lawyer said, "I prefer a competent woman about my place, because she will mind her own business and won't smoke."

"I am a business woman through and through, with no time for love business," says beautiful Lillian Russell.

One of the main reasons why Mrs. Humphry Ward's novels have been so successful is that she knows so much. Her sweep of knowledge includes history, science, economics, theology, politics. She is more or less acquainted with most that interests civilized man. She distills from all this collection of facts the sweet, wise philosophy that attracts the thinking world to her books.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

## SPRINGER AND THE LABORER.

What His Free Wool Bill Would Mean to the American Workingman.

It does not require much effort to see the ruinous effect which the enactment of Mr. Springer's bill, abolishing the duty on wool and greatly reducing the duties on its manufactures, must have on American wool growing. The importation of \$75,000,000 in wool manufactures in addition to the \$18,000,000 last year sent to this country (for Mr. Springer says that the decrease in the revenue will be made up by an increase in importations, and on the basis of last year's imports this increase will be at least \$72,000,000), \$113,000,000 in all, would simply be the importation of 345,000,000 pounds of wool, though in a manufactured form, to take the place of so much American wool in our markets. This quantity, increased by even the amount of raw wool now annually imported, 110,000,000 pounds—it would doubtless be more under Mr. Springer's free wool measure—would give a total of 455,000,000 pounds of wool that would come in. Deducting this quantity from our total consumption of wool, 600,000,000 pounds, we find that there would remain a market for only 145,000,000 pounds of the 395,000,000 pounds annually produced in this country. These are the results which Mr. Springer himself admits will follow from his wool and woollens bill.

But the farmer will not be the only one injured. The additional \$72,000,000 in unmanufactured wool which Mr. Springer says would be imported under the lower duties which he proposes would of course supplant an equivalent quantity of American goods and compel American wool manufacturing establishments to reduce their output by that amount. Now, \$72,000,000 worth of foreign goods at the undervalued prices at which they are imported would be equivalent to at least \$100,000,000 worth of domestic goods at American wholesale prices.

American woolen and worsted mills must therefore make \$100,000,000 less in goods than they make now. That means that the 60,000 mill hands which it takes to make \$100,000,000 in finished products must lose their places and \$16,000,000 in wages. Foreigners would do the work and receive the pay.

But \$16,000,000 is only an insignificant item in the great total loss which labor would suffer from Mr. Springer's \$72,000,000 addition to our present imports of wool manufactures. It takes account only of the wages paid for direct labor in manufacturing, about one-fifth of the whole amount of labor involved.

Take a piece of woolen cloth, trace it back to its original elements before they were touched by the hand of man, commencing with the labor of shipping, handling and placing on the shelf of the jobbing house the finished piece of cloth, following it through all the processes in the factory, not forgetting the labor of the engineers, firemen, watchmen, clerks and overseers employed about the establishment, nor the labor involved in producing the coal, wood, oil, belts and the score or more of other classes of miscellaneous supplies consumed in the factory; then following the raw wool as it is handled and transported from farm to factory, including the farmer's labor of tending and shearing the flocks, raising hay and grain crops to feed them, not omitting even the salt they eat and the labor of producing it—if all of these and all other elements of labor are counted, fully 60 per cent of the wholesale selling price of the goods, which we have placed at \$100,000,000, represents labor cost of production. In other words, Mr. Springer would take \$80,000,000 from American labor in order that the worsted and woolen mills and working people of Bradford and Huddersfield and English and Australian wool growers might prosper.

To realize what this means to American industry generally one has only to imagine what the condition would be in any factory town if all the factories should shut down. Every tradesman, professional man, clerk, car driver, barber, cook and chambermaid in the place would suffer. The town lives on the wages received by the working people which are spent for household necessities and general supplies, and are passed from hand to hand, imparting life and nourishment to all branches of industry. The withdrawal of an annual disbursement of \$80,000,000 from the channels of trade would be like drawing a corresponding proportion of life blood from a healthy body. The results in both cases would be similar. Activity would give place to inaction, strength to weakness, health to languishing sickness. That is what Mr. Springer's measure means to labor and its dependent interests.

## Benefits of the McKinley Law.

President Harrison has been presented with a handsome American silk and plush overcoat by the Kind & Harrison Plush company, of Clark's Mills, and the firm has received the president's acknowledgments. The plush was manufactured at Clark's Mills, and the coat was made by B. G. Howlett, the President's tailor.

the street custom tailor. The goods are far superior to that manufactured in England, and through the kindness of the McKinley bill they can be manufactured in this country at cheap. About four yards of plush were used in making the coat. The coat is very light, but exceedingly warm, and it makes a most appearing garment. The factory at Clark's Mills is the only one in the state where the plush is made, and it is running full time and employing a large force of men.—Union Herald.

## A Negro's Stratagem.

The real "hobo" do war" negro wit is seldom seen now, but this incident will show that he is not entirely gone. Sam, a very lazy gardener, was leading over a row of pines in a rather shady corner of the garden, and was well pleased at his employer remaining indoors. But when she came to give some orders, instead of the growing plants and pot ferns to real work he bethought himself of an expedient to get rid of her. Sniffing the air and looking around, he muttered, "She's you hawn, dar's or snake his 'round here."

Then, as she did not hear him, he repeated his remark. Gathering her skirts she beat a hasty retreat, and from a safe distance asked him how he knew there was a snake around. "Oh, I smells 'em! I kin allus smell 'em when I cum where dey's bin." This was enough for the lady, and she retreated to the house. Looking out from the window of the house she saw the old negro holding his sides and laughing heartily at his own shrewdness. His plan worked, and he had an easy time of it the rest of that day.—Atlanta Constitution.

## The Kiepmont Called Off.



He had adjusted the rope ladder and stood waiting in breathless silence. Suddenly her face appeared at the window. "Darling," she murmured, "you will have to go without me."

"What?" he muttered hoarsely, "do you falter at the last moment? Speak, Miriam, what is it that keeps you back?"

The young girl buried her face in her hands. "I am sorry, John, but I cannot go," she moaned. "Dear, darling papa has just left a note on my desk saying that I can have that fall bonnet after all."—Truth.

## Not a Charade.

A couple of friends meet. "Whatever is the matter with you? You look quite absorbed."

"My first has the hiccup, my second has the chicken pox and my third the scarlatina."

"And your whole?"

"My whole? What nonsense! I was talking about my children, you snuff."—Chronique.

## A Saving Influence.



"Bobby says that he has completely reformed since you accepted him."

"Yes, he says I snatched him out of the jaws of death, out of the mouth of hell, back to the Four Hundred."—Life.

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